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## BATTLING FOR HOME RULE.

MR. GLADSTONE MOVES THE SECOND READ. ING OF THE BILL.

THE AGED LEADER'S ELOQUENT PLEA FOR THE CAUSE OF IRELAND-RISE AND CAUSES OF THE DEMAND FOR HOME RULE-SIR MICHAEL MICKS-BEACH MOVES

London, April 6 .- Mr. Gladstone arose in the House of Commons at 3:45 p. m. to-day to move Rule in Ireland. The galleries were full, but the House itself was not crowded.

Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had no intention of amending the bill as presented, except in some minor particulars. He earnestly desired to bring home to the mind of the House the question when this great controversy was to (Cheers.) He did not address the question to the Opposition in a spirit of assumed superiority, but he would rather press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings as a matter in which both sides were equally interested. For many years the question of Irish Home Rule had blocked the way of legislation. The Liberal party had offered a solution, but when they asked their opponents where all this was to end they rarely obtained an answer. Certainly the Opposition had not yet ventured to point out a process whereby the greatest of Irish questions should be decided apart from the way in which the Home Rule bill proposed to decide it. (Cheers). Mr. Gladstone then proceeded with a historic development of the rise and the causes of the demand for Irish Home

said, had proved the fallacy of the argument offered by the opponents of Home Rule that time and patience would see Ireland pacified time when the Irish people were so near to acceptance of the Union as during the first twenty. he reason was not because they loved it, but because they were trodden under foot, they wished for peace, and they had no genuice representatives in the Imperial Parliament. As soon as the voice of Ireland was heard in Parliament the constitutional movement for selfgovernment began, and it had never ceased, and could continue until self-government should be "Let the House," Mr. Gladstone continued, "look at the spectacle the world offers in regard to its unions. In the civilized world no incorporated union effected and maintained by of the American Government. some boldness. Is it too bold?"

Here Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative member for West Bristol, interrupted Mr. Glad-United States"

"I said incorporated union," replied Mr. Glad- long past, stone. (Liberal and Irish cheers.) "You missed essential word. (Hear! Hear!) Holland and Belgium tried incorporated union, and after a precarious existence of fifteen years a divorce was effected. Austria and Hungary tried incorporation, and after years of sad experience they found the choice lay in giving it up or the Empire. (Cheers.) Russia incorporated Poland. Take your stand thereon if you think fit. Let the Opposition make it the model of their operations. (Hear! Hear!) To all unions but one principle can be applied, and that is whether they require permanent maintenance by force. If when the force disappears harmony remains, the union is good. If the maintenance of the union by force, actual or in reserve, is necessary, the value of the union is questionable.

Unions not incorporated but autonomous have been attended in all cases with success, sometimes complete and always considerable, Thus Austria and Hungary, under their present union, and Sweden, Denmark and plete success was the German Federation, where each State had its own powers, the union only America during to interfere with these rights would be regarded as a madman. The colonies had some points in common with Ireland. The disease of disaffection once permeated them, but a remedy was found in self-government." (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone referred to the re-tention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. During the last sixty years, he said, twelve instances had occurred of Cabinets being displaced by a vote of censure. Among these instances there was not a case where the question at issue was purely British, eight having been Imperial and four Irish questions. Therefore, he thought, less inconvenience ought to be expected from Irish members voting on British questions than had

Regarding the question of finance, Mr. Gladstone admitted that it was no easy matter to disentangle ninety years. It could not be done in any way free from inconvenience, but the trouble was mere dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of the great purpose of aiming at the real union of the two countries and the consolidation of the Empire. The bill carefully guarded the possibility of increasing Imperial expenditure, whereof Ireland ought to pay her share, in the eyent of war and other causes. If the House was eyent of war and other causes. If the Hollander the not satisfied with the security offered under the existing financial clauses of the bill, he was ready easier to establish. The surest way of hastening such a result is that the public administration should such a result is that the public administration should such a result is that the public administration should such a result is that the public administration should such a result in the first of the sure to deal freely with the question, and to recast the clauses objected to. Until a recent period the question between Great Britain and Ireland had been one between class and Nation. Now it was between Nation and Nation. There was no more melancholy spectacle on earth than the spectacle of wrong inflicted by one Nation on another. On the other hand, there was nothing nobler than to see a Nation deliberately set upon the removal of injustice and deliberately determined to break

The majority of the electors of Great Britain ere convinced that Parliament, once persuaded retrace it without plunging the country into the

horrors of a civil war. (Cheers.) The rejection of the Home Rule bill was moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade in the last Salisbury Cabinet. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with having made a long excursus into Irish history when he was expected to answer the multitudinous criticisms of the bill. Since the character of the measure has be come known, the most intense antagonism had developed against it. In a large part of Ireland the people were irreconcilably opposed to all the details as well as to the principle of the bill. The North of Ireland rang with protests against the Prime Minister's proposals; yet Mr. Gladstone ignored this remarkable agitation, and would not even pause in his retrospect to answer the arguments of the men behind it. The Prime Minister had said that the Home Rule bill had not true. Before the bill was introduced last not true. Before the bill was introduced last February only the vaguest statements as to its projosals had been made. The assertion was made frequently that Ireland demanded Home Rule, that her electors had accepted Home Rule. This was only partly true. The majority of Irish electors had demanded and accepted it, but a large and determined minority had decided to have none of it. Nevertheless, admitting a manimous sentiment in Ireland for Home Rule, the proposal for the dissolution of the Union was rejected by the other party to the bargain.

lution is believed to be imminent. Regent Ristich is reported to contemplate resignation, abstain from all participation in the proceedings of the Skuptschina.

# RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA.

NEW EVIDENCE DISCUSSED BY COUNSEL

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S ANSWER TO MR. PHELPS'S OBJECTIONS-MR. CARTER AR-GUES AGAINST AN ERRONEOUS IN-

the second reading of the bill to establish Home tration to-day Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument in Ireland. The galleries were full, but the ment in reply to the objections by E. J. Phelps, coun-United States, to the legal character of certain evidence offered by Great Britain, and J. C.

In closing his answer to Mr. Phelps's proposal to Behring Sea Commissioners, Sir Charles Russell concontrol or cross-examination applied equally to a large incorporated in the counter-case, although these were evidence of the kind to which the United States had reports, like much other similar matter, had been excluded, did not contain any new facts, but simply of right before dealing with the regulation of the seal fisheries. The British counsel, he said, would

In opening his address in reply to Sir Charles, Mr. Carter remarked that it was not a custom of the American Bar for counsel to introduce his own without special legislation. Never was there a personality in a case so as to lend weight to his nine years after the act of union had been passed. Proceeding then to the question at issue, he pointed cerned, were finished, and both cases had long been closed. The United States Government, therefore, never imagined that further eviment was of the opinion that it had much reason complain of Great Britain's conduct in the case. the case but been submitted, additional evide force has ever prespected. That is a challenge of further oral argument might be necessary for the of the emotions they experienced when the supplementary report was introduced. They believed that stone with the remark: "Take the case of the the only thing to be done was to return these documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was

> Government," said Mr. Carter, "nor charge the Brit Ish delegates with entering upon this case, saying We will teach these Yankees a trick worth knowing At the same time we hold that our opponents proceed on an erroneous interpretation of the Treaty of Arbi-

Mr. Carter was still arguing on behalf of the American case when the court adjourned. The morning session was dull, and even the eloquence of such pleaders as Attorney General Russell and Mr. Carter failed to awaken interest. Even the

members of the court seemed bored, and it was noticed that the head of Sir John Thompson, one of the British arbitrators, frequently nodded, suggesting the suspicion that he was tempted to slumber. London, April 7 .- In reviewing and comparing the speeches of Mr. Phelps and Sir Charles Russell the Parls correspondent of "The Dally News" says: "It struck me in listening to Mr. Phelps's pleadings that Russell argued that this was not a case for but one for looking

under the cover of attacks on the Treaty of Arbitration there was a great deal meant to tell against the party that agree to it at the White House. Sir Charles

POLICY OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

SCANDALS STATED BY THE PREMIER-

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN. Paris, April 6.-M. Dupny, the new Premier, rend statement of his policy in the Chamber of Deputies

its abiding faith in the Republic, which prove that the painful incidents of the last few months, despite the efforts to turn them to advantage for political ends, have neither checked the vigorous growth of

the Republic nor Injured the country's traditional reputation for probity and honor, (Applause.)

"One lessen to be drawn from these trials is that competency and affluence are only to be acquired by honest work and only refamed by a regard for morality. and the preservation of self-respect. This lesson has such a result is that the public administration should act with correctness and with consideration for equity and order, to secure the common welfare. Citizens, I ask you to let the country feel that parliaemntary institutions are following their normal course by reschite attention to legislative business."

Applianse greeted the close of M. Dupny's address. The Deputies adjourned until April 25.

In the Senate the Ministerial statement was read by M. Guerin, Minister of Justice. The budget was referred to the Finance Committee, and the Senate adjourned.

## SYMPATHY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA

EXPRESSED IN THE BILL RAISING THE WASH-INGTON LEGATION TO AN EMBASSY.

he preamble says:
"From the nature of our institutions and the ties of mutual friendship. France is in a peculiarly fortunate position to respond to the proposals of the Government of the people of the United States. We therefore shall not besitate to give to the great Ameri can people proof of our sympathy as soon as they raise the rank of their diplomatic representative in France.

PUNISHMENT OF THE KHAN OF KHELAT. TO PAY 40,000 RUPEES FOR HAVING CAUSED

Bombay, April 6.—Further information in regard to the atrocities committed by Mir Khudadad Khan, the ruler of Khelat, is to the effect that, having sus-pected five of his numerous wives to be guilty of inernment that the Khan should liberate his surviving prisoners, and should give an explanation of his course, the Khan has agreed to deliver up the pris-

oners to the British Agent.

The cruelities of which the Khan had been guilty appearing to be indefensible, the British Agent has imposed upon the Khan a fine of 40,000 rapees, the money to be devated to the benefit of the families of those who have been unjustly executed. This will recent a granulation of the annual subsidy paid to the mean a reduction of the annual subsidy paid to the Khan by the British Government from 100,000 to

The Khan, who is at the head of a confederacy of

the reason that he is about fifty-two years of age. has been on the throne since 1857 and has heretofore been generally well behaved.

#### A HUNGARIAN GRIEVANCE.

FRANCIS JOSEPH CRITICISED FOR NOT VISITING BUDA-PESTR IN FIVE MONTHS.

Buda-Pesth, April 6,-1n the Hungarian Diet to-day Count Appenyi, the leader of the party of the Left, made a speech, in the course of which he referred to the fact that Emperor Francis Joseph had not been in the Hungarian capital for five months; in fact, not since the freedom of the city had been conferred on the great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossoth. not to be sought by the Emperor-King or his advisers | follows: in the expression of National sentiment evidenced by The conviction that the National aspirations of Hunof the Crown, but would form the safest basis for defence of the Crown's rights, coupled with a bold

to the Emperor by declaring that should serious bring the matter to the attention of Parliament in a

PLANS TO RECONSTRUCT THE COMMERCIAL BANK. Melbourne, April 6.-The sharsholders and depos have held largely attended meetings to determine best course to be taken in view of the suspension of in the pound of deposits, this to constitute preferred or preference capital, hearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent; the remainder of the capital to consist of the present paid-up capital of £4 on each of the 300,000 shares and of the £6 a share still succelled for. Thus the entire capital will be paid up. James Service is to be chairman of the institution as recon-

MARTIAL LAW NOT PROCLAIMED IN CHILL Iqueque, April 6 .- A telegram from the sam

Washington, April 1, -07. Almost the last re-ceived no news whatever from chili regarding the reported declaration of marthal law in santiago, and in the absence of any information was inclined to believe that the report was matrice. The new children Minister, Dr. Cruz sait, would arrive in the United States about the end of May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW GERMAN LOANS. Berlin, April 6.-Subscriptions for the Imperial German loan and the Prussian loan will be received on April 11.

THE COMMERCIAL CARLE NOT BROKEN. Halliax, N. s., April 6.-The report telegraphed from

ere yesterday that the Commercial Cable Company's cable across the Atlantic was broken is denied efficially grose from the fact that the Markay Rennett steam had been sent out to do some subsidiary work of no ce to the working of the cable, which is

## FOREST FIRES RAGING IN NEW-JERSEY

HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF TIMBER DESTROYED NO LOSS OF LIFE YET REPORTED.

Pleasantville, N. J., April 6.-The forest fires are still racing near West Pleasantville. The flaraes are

righing in the woods between Cedarvill; and Maurice town. Thousands of acres of timber haid are being burned over and for miles the country is ablaze. No loss of life or of stock has been reported.

BUSINESS HOUSES IN A TEXAS TOWN BURNED portion of the town of Anson, twenty-eight miles north of here, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Out of twenty-three business houses in the town, nineteen were totally destroyed. The loss on buildings and goods will amount to over \$75,000; insured for about \$50,000.

DID TRAMPS CAUSE THE FIRE AT TEANECK that the blaze was started by tramps. Bergen County is full of them, and the lire at Maywood, on Mou-day, when five of them lost their fives, was the re-sult of their carelessness.

## A POLICE OFFICER CENSURED.

likely to cause him more trouble than he expected, Third st., as a prisoner, and charged him with drunk-enness and disorderly conduct. Hauff, when asked by the Court what he had to say, denied that he had been drunk, and told a straightforward story of had been drunk, and told a strangario, by the trade his arrest. He had been beycotted by the trade it was in this part that the service unions, he said, and they and caused circulars to that unions, he said, and they and caused circulars to that the service unions, he said, and they are caused by the trade it was in this part that the service unions at the unions, he said, and they are beyond the trade it was in this part that the service unions at the unions, he said, and they are caused by the trade it was in this part that the service unions at the unions, he said, and they are caused by the trade it was in this part that the service unions at the unions, he said, and they are caused by the trade it was in this part that the service unions at the unions, he said, and they are caused by the trade it was in this part that the service unions at the unions, he said, and they are caused circulars to that unions, he said, and they are caused circulars to that unions, he said, and they are caused circulars to that unions, he said, and they are caused circulars to that unions, he said, and they are caused circulars to that unions are caused circulars to that unions are caused circulars to that unions are caused by the caused circulars to t Ills East Third-st., talking with some friends, when the policeman entered to get a glass of beer and a

cigar. Hauff asked the officer why he didn't arrest the people who were violating the law in circulating the posters.

Why, you big stuff, you're no good. Come outside and I'll get square with you," answered the officer. Hauff stepped outside the door and stansky at once arrested ham. The testimony was corroborated by other witnesses.

What do you mean by coming here and under oath stating a falsehood!" thundered the Justice. Stansky hung his head and said nothing. You are a disgrace to the force and to the city," added the Justice. "No punishment can be too severe for such as you. The prisoner is discharged, and, if he so cares, he can prisoner is discharged, and, if he so cares, he can omplaint against you to the Police Comm

Mrs. Annie Willis, of No. 308 East Seventy-first-st., her husband, William Willi, a painter, with abandonmother's arms. The father was willing to support the baby, but wanted the custody of it. The mother wanted her husband to support her, but she did not

I will give you \$1,000 cash for the child and take it The father, who had listened in astonishment, at the proposition, shouted: "No. no! I'll support it; I'll support them both; I'll give them \$10 a week." The Justice laughed and dismissed the case.

Marie Lesure Clark, wife of Thomas Russell Clark, of the firm of Fisk, Clark & Flags, cled at her home,

MINISTER HICKS TELEGRAPHS OF AN OUT-RAGE BY PERUVIANS.

THE POLICE FAIL TO INTERFERE-SECRE-TARY GRESHAM DIRECTS A PROTEST TO BE MADE WITH A DEMAND

cables the State Department from Lima, Peru, as

At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic Lodge, sacked building and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States Consulate was invaded, fur-

The particulars in question, which are left to

information as to where the outrage occurred, which unaccountably is missing in the telegram. There is but one consulate in Peru, that at Callao. In this position Aquilla J. Daugherty, of the Emperor was listened to with close of Illinois, appointed during Mr. Harrison's Addition, and his remarks evidently met with against tion, for upon the conclusion of his allusions as Emperor the sentiments he had expressed were as consul. There are under him seven consular our walsts. We baled the boat out, but our propaid by fees, and those fees seem to be very small, inasmuch as only two make any returns returns are under \$25 a year. Probably many of them are native Peruvians, though the names M. C. McNulty, appointed September 29, 189 Chiclayo-Alfred Soit, appointed January 8, 1889; 30, 1880; Palta-John F. Hopkins, jr., appointed July 20, 1891; Piura-Emilio Clark, appointed unanimity, the proposed scheme of reconstruction being July 20, 1891; Piura-Emilie Clark, appointed that a new company should be formed with a capital October 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital October 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital October 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be formed with a capital october 29, 1884; Truxillo-Edward Gottfried, appointed to the company should be com of £6,000,000, of which £3,000,000 should be raised pointed July 7, 1885; Tumbez-William Paldint, appointed June 29, 1888.

Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of these smaller places, or at Callao, no one at the Department can determine from the telegram; but inasmuch as it comes from Lima, the impression prevails that the scene of the outrage was one of the interior points. This impression is further strengthened by the ket whedge in the Department that in many cases where the natives to any antagonism to the country represented but to prejudice and ill feeling against the mon occurrence in South America or in other consular agent are resented by the people, wh would respect the acts of a citizen of the United States duly appointed to a full consular position. After consultation with President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham this afternoon sent the following telegram to the Minister:

Department of State, Washington, April 6, 1893. Hicks, Minister, Lima: Protest against failure of a thorities to afford protection to consulate, and if facts a well established ask expression of regret, prompt prosec-tion of the guilty parties and reparation for injury

It is believed at the Department that a satisfactory explanation of the affair will soon b

#### MORMONS DEDICATE THEIR TEMPLE.

SALT LAKE BEGUN FORTY YEARS AGO. day after the M rmon pioneers entered Great Sal

250 men were put at work on the excavation. On April 6 following the corner-stone was laid, sixteen feet below the surface of the ground. When Johns Four years after this work was resumed on the building, and with the exception of two years-1868 and 1869-when the workmen of the territory were mostly employed in constructing the Union Pacific and other railconds, has continued without serious inwhich time the date for dedication was fixed for April 6, 1803, the sixty-third anniversary of the or-ganization of the Mormon Church, and forty years from the day the temple corner stones were laid.

With the lowers, it covers an area of 21,850 square feet. The foundation wall is 16 feet thick and 16 feet deep. On this the granite walls are 9 feet thick on the bottom and narrow to 6 feet at the square. The services in the temple were as secret as Masonic lodge. The main feature of the ceremonic

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST CHIEF ARTHUR.

P. M. Arthur in substance is as follows: "It is ordered that a writ of injunction, pending the hearing of the issues herein, be issued out of and under the seal of this court, directed to the defendant. Peter Arthur, enjoining and restraining him from I-suinz, promulgating or continuing in force any rule or order companies herein to refuse to receive, handle or de-liver any cars of freight to or from the Ann Arbor tended by said companies to other railway companies."

#### DIED AS MANIACS DIE.

FRIGHTFUL SUFFERINGS OF A BOAT'S CREW IN THE PACIFIC.

A UNITED STATES CONSULATE INVADED AND ELEVEN MEN LEFT THE BURNING SHIP KING JAMES, SIX OF WHOM SUCCUMBED TO THIRST AND STARVATION-THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Redondo Beach, Cal., April 6.-Captain Drummond of the ship King James, which was burned 250 miles Washington, April 6.-Minister John Hicks crew, was rescued off this beach by the steamer Los Angeles yesterday, was to-day in the best condition of any of the men rescued. After being warmed and

fed he began to recover his strength, and was able in

three hours to tell the following story: "After the fire on the King James was discovered it had gotten such headway that it was impossible to We began to throw over the cargo, hoping that when the flames had consumed what was then burning we could put them out Finding this impossible, we put out the two lifeboats. You already know contained. We left the ship on March 30 at

"At 6:30 o'clock on March 31, in a heavy sea, m boat capsized. Eleven men, including myself. ceeded in clinging to the upturned boat. For six hours we clung to that boat. It seemed six years. The men prayed and prayed for help. We finally suc visions and ours, and even the rudder, were lost, We tore away part of the covering of the air tanks to make ours and improvise a redder. The second day one man died, the third two men, and the fourth

broke down and began to sob. "They cried for food and water, and we exhausted hoard. We could not have stood it two hours longer We knew that we were near Hueneme, and if we had God we were saved!"

#### MEETING OF WORKERS FOR GOOD ROADS.

PLANS FOR INTERESTING THE NEW-YORK FARM-ERS-GEN. TRACY TO BE PRESIDENT

OF THE STATE LEAGUE. Utica, N. Y., April 6 (Special) .- A meeting of the New York State Board and of the county secretaric About thirty persons wer various parts of the State. Among others were Arthur E. Clark, Batavia; Winthrop Chauler, Tuxedo George M. Robinson, Elmfra; Joha A. C. Wright, Rochester; W. Austin Wadsworth, Geneseo Congressman J. S. Sherman and J. R. Proctor, Utlea, and J. D. Higgins, Oswego, Mr. Wadsworth was chosen to preside and Mr. Wright acted as secretary. Mr. Wright, in stating the business of the meeting outlined the work done by the National League fo define the plan of work in New-York State. present there are secretaries in thirty-five of the sixty inties, and the organization should be extended to all the countles. The mission of the State Board was to create a road-reform sentiment, in order to ceure useful legislation. Farmers might be taught of magic-lantern exhibitions. Mr. Wright favored

Mr. Proctor called attention to the fine roads about Richfield Springs, and mid that the wheelmen had done much for them. Mr. Clark recommended the indorsement of the bill in the Legislature, allowing a rebate in road taxes to persons using wagons with tires not less than three and one-half inches wide. After discussion this suggestion was referred to a committee. Committees were appointed on

It was announced that General B. F. Trucy, ex Secretary of the Navy, had accepted the presidency of the State League. The committee on nominations reported the following as a pertion of the Board of Directors of the State, recommending that they have

## FIVE THOUSAND MEN TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

The locked-out Federation clothing cutters an-nounced yesterday through their lawyer, Herman Fromme, that they would take steps to-day to have four members of the clothing Manufacturers' Associa tion punished for violating the Conspiracy law. The members selected for punishment are L. M. Hornthal, president of the association; H. S. Mendelson, secre-

At the daily mass-meeting of the locked-out men at Brethoven Hall representatives of the tailors of Brownsville, L. I., announced that 5,000 tailors employed there on garments cut in the establishments of members of the Clothing Munufacturers' Association

## MRS. MACKAY DELAYED AT CHICAGO

Chicago, April 6 (Special),-Mrs, John W. Mackay's private car Corsair stood under the carshed of the two sons spent the day in the car, seeing no one.
Mrs. Mackay arrived in the city last night, but the
Michigan Central train on which she came was two
hours late, and she was unable to take the overland flyer on the Northwestern, as she had expected.
"We were very sorry, of course," said J. W. Mackay,
jr., "to miss our train last night, but we shall get
on our way to night on the overland flyer direct for toward recovery we are very much refleved, and, of course, we are not wertied so much at missing our

THE ROCHESTER COAL DEALERS' TRIAL.

Rochester, N. Y., April 6 (special).—Just before court adjourned this atterneon George Raines, of counsel for the indicited coal dealers, made a motion counsel for the indicted coal dealers, made a motion for the dismissal of the indictments on the ground that the prosecution had not produced testimony proving conspiracy on the part of the defendants. Justice Adams will decide the question to morrow, but he intimated that he should deny the motion. The prosecution rested to-day with the privilege of repening its case when witnesses who are now out of the city return. Several members of the Coal Exchange were sworn, but all refused to testify, on the ground that they might incriminate themselves. The only witness whose evidence was of importance was Dankel H. Burns, a coal dealer. He testified that a contract to furnish 2,000 tons of coal to the public schools at \$4.95 a ton was awarded to him. All the Exchange dealers bid \$5 a ton. When he tried to get the coal to fill the contract the members of the Exchange declined to sell it to him except at \$5.25 a ton, the retail price. He finally succeeded in buying the coal out of the city.

## CHEROKEES DISCUSSING STATEHOOD.

international congress to consuce the question of Statehood. The basis of argument put forth lies in that portion of the bill which provides for the ap-pointment of a committee to come to the Territory and try to get five tribes to come into the Union as a State. The Senate stood about even on the proposi-tion to appoint a delegation. After many hours of acrimontors discussion the bill was indefinitely tabled

of this city, for perjury in obtaining a pension as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to serve four wars in State prison.

#### ONLY A FEW NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE LOCHREN FOR THE PENSION COM! MISSIONERSHIP.

HE HAS STRONG INDORSEMENT AND A BRILL IANT RECORD-HANNIS TAYLOR, OF ALA-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 6 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day a lot of nominations, so disappointingly small that the anxious army of officeseekers felt bluer than usual, and bemoaned its fate more vociferously even than when the "era

BAMA, NAMED FOR MINISTER TO SPAIN.

of reform" was but a week old. The following are the nominations:
Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain. William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be Commissioner of Pensions. Charles Edward Riggs, of Iowa, to be an assistant

surgeon in the Navy, and several postmasters. The nomination of Judge Lochren to be Com missioner of Pensions will challenge greater attention, no doubt, than that of Hannis Taylor to be Minister to Spain. Judge Lochren is highly spoken of by Republicans as well as Democrate of Minnesota. For one he comes here with the unusual compliment of a unanimous indorsement by the Legislature of his State. His record as a soldier is a brilliant one, and entitles him at least to the sympathy of that class of his fellowcitizens over whose interests he is hereafter to watch. As a lawyer he stands high, having for years enjoyed a lacrative practice in Minneapolis. This mails it all the more wonderful why he should have accepted a position paying but \$5,000 a year, and requiring in the discharge of its duties an unusual amount of hack work and devotion to detail. His friends explain his acceptance of the post on the ground of a mingled feeling of duty to party and admiration of President Cleveland. Like Private Secretary Thurber he casts aside the chances of a lifetime to obey the summons of the master. A wonderful pair, truly, and difficult to draw to. Here is a pen picture of this remarkable man as sketched by sympathetic admirer:

A short, thickest man, with a round, florid face and fluily gray side-whiskers clowed his way through the crowd of anxious office-seekers in the lobby of the White House this morning and handed his card to the doorkeeper. Pehind him was another short, thickset, florid-faced man who had a gray mustache and a long, gray imperial. Poth were silk hats of antique pattern and sober black broadcloth suits. The second man had a Loyal Legion

announced that Michael Doran, of St. Paul, was the one with the side-whiskers and Judge Lochren, of Minnesota.

So it seems likely that "Mike" Doran and not "Mike" Kelly will hereafter dispense Minnesota

Of Hannis Taylor little is known beyond the fact that he owed his appointment to Colonel Oates, The latter, of course, speaks enthusisstically of the protege he successfully landed in the Spanish Mission. Mr. Taylor is the author of several works on constitutional law. "life work ' is said to be a 'History of the Origin "life work" is said to be a "listory" of which and Growth of the English Constitution" of which and Growth of the English Constitution of which and Growth of the English Constitution" of which but one volume, strange to say, has appeared. The official biographer, who at the White House furnishes the "lives" of successful office-seekers to the newspapers willing to print his ingubations, innocently remarks: "It is Mr. Taylor's desire to conclude the history during his stay in Spain." So it would seem that the "life work" is to supersede to some extent all other work—the official business of the United States included. It is not known whether Mr. Taylor speaks the language of the country to which he is sent.

Hannis Taylor is a lawyer living at Mobile, and before the Supreme Court in opposition to the con-stitutionality of the Anti-Lottery law being in evidence on that point. Mr. Taylor is also a scholar of high attainments. His chief work is "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution." But one volume of this work has been published yet. It is Mr. Taylor's desire to conclude the history during his stay in spain. He was strongly recommended to Secretary Blaine by Senator Morgan as one of the arbitrators or counsel in the Belring Sea arbitration and was also strongly indorsed by Mr. Phelips and some of the leading lawyers of North Mr. Phelps and some of the leading lawyers of News

Judge Lochren is fifty-seven years of age and was born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar. He went to Minnesota in 1857 and practised his profession, but when the war broke out he was one of the first men in the state to abandon his civil pursuits, and enlisted in the 1st Minnesota Regiment. His service during the war was severe, culminating at Gettysburg, where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Bekett's war was severe, culminating at Gettysburg, where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Pickett's onslaught. Of the 300 men who made that charge only forty came out whole, and young Lochren, who started on the rush as a first licutenant of Company E, came out in command of the regiment, every officer above his grade having been killed or wounded. When the war was over Mr. Lochren returned to Minnesota and resumed the practice of law. He was popular and was twice the Democratic caucus nomines for a seat in the United States Senate. In 1882 he was appointed by a Republican Governor to a judgeship on the circuit bench, and at the expiration of his appointment was twice re-elected to the same place without opposition. He has never sought office and his popularity is attested by the fact that, although he is a Democrat, his candidacy for the place for which he is nominated was indersed by the unanimous vote of the Republican Legislature of Minnesota.

# CROWDS OF OFFICE-SEEKERS UNABATED.

land's Administration has ended and the crowd of office-seekers who make personal visits to the White House shows no diminution in number. More than a hundred callers, fully 200, came to see the President It has been noticeable that several States are poorly represented by their citizens, and in the case of Maryland hardly a candidate for office his seen Mr. Cleve-land. The explanation given for this is that Senators and Representatives from these States have agreed to withhold their influence until after the rush tor keep away from the President under pain of losing the indorsements they desire. During Mr. Cleveland's first term Marylanders formed a large portion of those who visited the White House-a natural result of the close proximity of Maryland to Washington. Since his second term began Mr. Cleveland has discovered that Virginia is the banner state for office-seekers.

Sixty active Democrats from Prince George's

whole Maryland delegation to serve deserving Demo-crats. The men who have contributed to the success the party has achieved are the men whom we wish
to see rewarded, and none others need apply. But
in this matter of appointments a condition confronts us. All the delegates can do is to recommendation
but it does not follow that our recommendation will
be adopted. Many suggestions that have been made to
the appointing power have been ignored, but, again,
some have been accepted. Influences are being
brought to bear now that may affect our ability to
secure many of the offices that should go to our
friends. I can't tell what will be done, therefore I
cannot discuss it."

whether a banker or a lawyer could best fill the place. So frequent were these legal matters that